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U.S. ELECTION RESULTS SPARK COMMENT, ANALYSIS

Suzuki Comments

0W040257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday morning in his comment on the U.S. election results that Japan should keep close watch on how the U.S. Congress would actually work on the U.S. criticism of Japan on trade frictions and other matters. It was anticipated that U.S. congressional candidates would take up criticisms against Japan in their election campaign because of the bilateral trade frictions and the deteriorating employment in the United States, he said.

Suzuki described the Republicans' election results in the Senate as a good showing. The battle between the Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives was a draw, he said.

MITI Official

0W040931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 4, KYODO -- A high-ranking government official said Thursday Japan would not review its trade policy nor consider hammering out new market-opening measures in the wake of U.S. congressional elections Tuesday. Kazuo Sugiyama, vice minister of international trade and industry, told a regular press conference that the Reagan administration would have difficulty in dealing with Congress in view of the results of the elections.

There is growing concern here that protectionist moves would mount in the U.S. henceforth, as Democrats backed by the unemployed and labor unions scored a landslide victory in the House and local gubernatorial elections. Sugiyama said: "Japan did something in the second package of market opening measures announced in May." For the time being, Japan will carry out the second package of market-opening measures conscientiously and make efforts to boost domestic demand to help the world economy and make the GATT's ministerial meeting scheduled for late November a success.

Foreign Ministry Officials

0W040935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0901 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 4, KYODO -- The Reagan administration, which generally succeeded in maintaining the status quo following Tuesday's off-year elections, will probably adopt a tougher foreign policy to win reelection two years later, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials predicted Thursday. The officials warned the U.S. would probably press Japan further to liberalize its imports of farm and other products and build up its defense budget appreciably.

Despite the likelihood of both House of Representatives and House of Councillors elections being held next year, Japan will have to attach primary importance to the readjustment of its ties with the United States in the coming year, the officials said.

In this connection, the view is gaining strength within government circles that a new Japanese administration to be formed later this month should send its foreign and trade ministers to the U.S. next January, if possible, to explore ways of breaking the diplomatic deadlock, government sources said.

It is believed that a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki should also visit Washington next March following the Diet passage of the fiscal 1983 national budget.

Foreign Ministry officials said the Reagan administration would carry out its current policies without any basic modifications over the next two years. Accordingly, there will be no change in the basic U.S. policy toward Japan, the officials said. They added, however, that the Reagan regime would assume a tougher stance to win reelection.

The officials said President Reagan may make a round of visits to Asian countries, although he has shown limited interest in this part of the world.

On trade frictions, the officials said Japan could hardly overcome the prospective storm in its relations with the U.S. through the existing set of measures.

Concerning defense spending, they feared the proposed defense budget for fiscal 1983 would show a lower rate of growth than the fiscal 1982 budget. Therefore, it is feared that U.S. dissatisfaction may flare up. The new government would have to take a more positive stance in the field of military technological cooperation with the U.S. they pointed out.

The officials said the U.S. may also take a tougher posture in relation to economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

JAPAN PROTESTS SOUTH KOREAN TRAWLER'S BEHAVIOR

OW040645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Kitakyushu, Nov 4, KYODO -- The fishery agency has lodged a strong protest with its South Korean counterpart concerning a South Korean fishing trawler inside Japanese territorial waters which repeatedly rammed two Japanese patrol boats in order to escape arrest, it was learned here Thursday. The incident occurred before dawn Tuesday when officers aboard the Sasebo Maritime Safety Agency patrol vessel Kabashima spotted the South Korean boat operating 3.6 kilometers from Iojima Island, near Nagasaki City. The officers called on another patrol boat, the Hakuo, for assistance, and the two boats approached the intruder from either side, intending to make an arrest.

But as they came nearer the South Korean trawler began to take evasive action, and deliberately struck against the Japanese boats, before making an escape. The Hakuo sustained two large dents and is expected to be docked for one week.

The Kitakyushu office of the Maritime Safety Agency has also called on the South Korean maritime police to investigate the incident.

A spokesman for the agency said that in recent years intrusions by South Korean fishing vessels have been increasing, with 430 recorded last year alone. In some cases the boats deliberately conceal their names and registration numbers, he said. At a joint fisheries meeting in Seoul last month the Japanese side called on the South Koreans to step up their efforts to prevent such intrusions.

REJECTION OF U.S. WHALING ISSUE OFFER DISCUSSED

OW040217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov 4, KYODO -- The United States offered a larger fishing quota for Japan in its exclusive economic zone if Tokyo agreed to a moratorium on commercial whaling, U.S. sources in Tokyo have said. The sources close to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) said, however, Japan rejected the proposal.

The proposal was made late last month when Theodore G. Cronmiller, deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries affairs, visited Tokyo for talks with government officials, the sources said.

But Kenichi Kakudo, secretariat chief of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said he has no knowledge of the offer. The Tokyo government protested the IWO-proposed moratorium Tuesday.

TEXT OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNED WITH LIBYA

SK031148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed in Pyongyang on November 2:

Treaty of Alliance on Friendship and Cooperation
Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Proceeding from the desire of the peoples of the two countries determined to make closer the bonds of friendship established between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and strengthen cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, military and other fields.

From the resolution to defend the Korean revolution and the Great September 1 Revolution of Libya from the aggression, interference, subversive activities and sabotage of the world's imperialists and their stooges,

And from the unanimous resolution to determinedly counter the aggressive policy of imperialism, Zionism and all forms of racism, defend the principles, aim and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement, and make joint efforts to maintain and consolidate world peace and security, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have reached the following agreement:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall make efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries to the level of permanent alliance and continue to develop the mutual relations and overall cooperation on the principles of equality and reciprocity, respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation and exchange between the two countries in all fields, political, economic, military, cultural and social.

The full departmental cooperation in these fields shall be put into concrete form in the protocols to be signed.

Article 3

The contracting parties shall struggle jointly against the global imperialist aggressive policy to regain the occupied territories and liquidate colonialism, Zionism and all forms of racism.

For this purpose, the contracting parties shall constantly consult each other about military problems concerning the strengthening of the defence capabilities of both countries and closely cooperate in this field.

Article 4

The contracting parties shall exchange military data and specialists and each party shall strive to supply to the other party weapons not possessed by it.

The U.S. offer allows Japan to increase its annual quota in U.S. coastal waters from the 1.15 million tons at present to 1.25 million tons, according to the sources.

MIDDLE EAST ENVOYS AGREE ON AID FOR LEBANON

0W040209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Damascus, Nov 3 KYODO -- Japanese envoys stationed in six Middle East countries agreed in principle Wednesday that Japan should actively engage in extending assistance to Lebanon for rebuilding the country. They also agreed that Japan should continue to push its present policy toward Middle East countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The agreement came in a meeting of the Japanese ambassadors stationed in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel as well as Foreign Ministry officials held to study the present situation and the Japanese Government's future policy toward the Middle East in the wake of withdrawal of Palestine guerrillas from Lebanon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement of a new Middle East peace proposal.

Discussions at the meeting centered on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the future of peace in the Middle East. Most of the participants agreed that time still will be required before Israeli and Syrian troops can be completely withdrawn from Lebanon. Views also were predominate that Japan should actively assist Lebanon in rebuilding the country.

The envoys agreed that the Japanese Government should recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinians and maintain its present basic policy in respect to the PLO. Results of discussions conducted at the meeting will be reported to a conference of Japanese envoys stationed in all Middle East countries scheduled to be held in Tokyo in December.

MITI'S ABE MEETS GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

0W020551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe conferred Tuesday with a group of East German officials on bilateral economic ties. Guenter Mittag, a member of the State Council and head of the delegation, told Abe of sound economic relations between Japan and East Germany and pointed to further expansion of bilateral ties. "I am very optimistic about our bilateral economic relations," Mittag, one of East Germany's foremost economic experts, was quoted as saying during the Tuesday morning meeting.

A ministry official said Mittag also reported that his country achieved a 4.3 percent economic growth in the January-September period this year while using 6 percent less raw materials than a year before. "We consider it very important," he said, referring to the improvement in production efficiency to which the East German Government has attached special significance in its economic policy.

An East German official said visiting East German officials and Japanese business leaders have been discussing ways to promote trade and bilateral cooperation in the Third World market. The subject of financial difficulties facing several East European countries was not raised during the Abe-Mittag meeting, the ministry official said. Mittag asked for Japanese participation in the next spring's Leipzig trade fair which will place special emphasis on robotics and microcomputers.

He was to meet with heads of both houses of parliament and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurai later in the day. The Mittag delegation will make an inspection tour of the robot-oriented Yamazaki works near Nagoya in central Honshu and Nissan Motor's Zama plant near Tokyo before leaving for home Friday.

Article 5

If any of the contracting parties is subject to a threat or an aggression by imperialists and their minions, the other party shall in every way render military and material support and aid to it, regarding this as a threat or an aggression against itself.

In that case, the contracting parties shall provide all conveniences for the military support of the other party.

Article 6

The contracting parties assure each other that neither of them shall conclude a military alliance or join any military bloc against the other party or participate in any military action or step against the other party.

Article 7

The contracting parties declare that the articles of this treaty are not contradictory to the contemporary international conventions and not directed against a third party. The two sides promise each other not to conclude any international agreement contradictory to the articles of this treaty.

Article 8

The contracting parties shall constantly struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists to subjugate the Third World countries again by dividing them and alienating them from each other.

Proceeding from this stand, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and strongly supports the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and solve the question of Korean reunification independently, free from foreign interference, and peacefully and on the principle of great national unity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' threat of armed intervention, economic blockade, subversive manoeuvres and sabotage against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and strongly supports the Libyan Arab People's struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries and for liberation and unity.

Article 9

The contracting parties shall make joint efforts to expand and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present times, and strengthen unity and cohesion of this movement.

Article 10

The contracting parties shall solve any difference that may arise in comprehending and implementing the articles of this treaty in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect.

Article 11

This treaty shall be in force from the date when the contracting party which needs a ratification has gone through due formalities.

Article 12

This treaty shall be valid for 10 years and be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the treaty 6 months prior to the expiration of the treaty.

This treaty was signed in Pyongyang on the 2nd of November 1982 (the 16th of January 1392 by the Libyan calendar), the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and Arabic languages both being equally authentic.

Kim Il-song
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi
Leader of Great September 1 Revolution
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

FRENCH SOCIALIST SENATOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK020438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- Louis Perrein, Socialist senator and chairman of the "France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems," said that the question of recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is constantly brought up for discussion in France guided by President Francois Mitterrand.

He arrived in Pyongyang on November 1, leading a delegation of the "France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems" formed in French Senate.

SPA Fete for Perrein

SK020435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly hosted a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of November 1 for the delegation of the "France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems" formed in the French Senate.

The party was first addressed by Deputy to the SPA Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Your current visit to our country, we believe, will mark an important milestone in further deepening understanding and further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, he said.

Recalling that the members of the group for friendship with our country formed in the French Senate had conducted brisk activities in the past period in support of the Korean people's cause of justice and for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries, he said: Our people are proud of having such good friends as you in Europe and highly estimate your efforts.

The peoples of our two countries, though separated by a long distance geographically, have many points in common for developing friendly and cooperative relations in a number of fields, he said, and went on: We will in the future, too, as in the past, strive to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations in many fields, economic, cultural, etc.

Head of the delegation Louis Perrein, Socialist senator of France and chairman of the "France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems," spoke next.

He declared that the French people expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the division of the country and for its reunification.

Saying that the French senators opposed the division of Korea and ardently hoped for her reunification, he stated that they were keenly interested in the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song.

He said: The Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song have achieved unprecedentedly big successes in the construction of their country which had been completely reduced to ruins and in the rational and modern development of their economy and are building a bright future by relying on their own efforts.

Noting that many countries of the world have already recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he declared: The question of recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is constantly brought up for discussion in our France guided by President Francois Mitterrand. We are going to learn more of your country, further develop friendly relations with your country this time, he said.

The attendants toasted friendship and solidarity between the Korean and French peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of esteemed President His Excellency Francois Mitterrand.

PYONGYANG STUDENTS MARK KWANGJU STUDENT MOVEMENT

SK040006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] A report meeting of Pyongyang youths and students was held on 2 November at the Moranbong Theater to commemorate the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were placed in the meeting hall.

The report meeting was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Chong Tu-hwan, leading personnel of the Central Committee and Pyongyang City Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWYK], presidents of universities and deans of colleges in the city and youths and students. The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said: Amid majestic circumstances in which all the people and youths throughout the country are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, upholding and following the programmatic tasks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and in which the South Korean youths, students and people are persistently staging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy, we are marking the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

He said that the Kwangju student incident 53 years ago was an eruption of the grievances and resentment of the students and people at the brutal colonial rule and national insult of the Japanese imperialists and a massive act of anti-Japanese patriotic resistance for the independence of the country and sovereignty of the nation.

Noting that the anti-Japanese struggle of our youths, students and people against the Japanese imperialists' fascist repression, plundering and national insult was staged more persistently in the 1920's, he said that on 3 November 1929, which was precisely in this period, the Kwangju student incident took place and developed into a massive student movement, motivated by an incident in which Japanese students insulted a Korean female student on a train running between Kwangju and Naju.

He continued: The strong flames of patriotism raised by the Kwangju students spread in a moment throughout the entire country, including Pyongyang, Seoul, Sinuiju, Kaesong and Pusan. The youths and students, who turned out to the massive anti-Japanese struggle, gallantly fought, countering the heavily armed Japanese imperialist army troops and policemen, shouting the slogans, "Down with the Japanese imperialists," "Abolish colonial and slave education" and "Long live the independence of Korea."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Kwangju student incident was a massive struggle in which tens of thousands of Korean youths and students rose up against Japanese imperialism and played a great role in inculcating anti-Japanese ideology in the broad mass of Korean students.

The Kwangju student incident dealt a great blow to Japanese imperialism, demonstrated to the world the ardent patriotic spirit and indomitable stamina of the Korean youths and students and showed that no one could obliterate and break the dignity and patriotic spirit of our nation.

He said: The Kwangju student incident has left a valuable and precious lesson that to achieve victory in the struggle for the country's sovereignty and independence, we should receive the excellent leadership of a leader and that a youths and student movement should be closely linked with the struggle of workers and peasants.

He continued: The Korean youths' movement could find a genuine way for its development and has been able to traverse a single road of pride and glory only under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation.

He said: Following liberation, the Korean youths firmly united around the great leader, successfully achieved the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution and honorably defended the dignity and sovereignty of the nation by smashing the brigandish U.S. imperialists' armed aggression.

The reporter pointed out that thanks to the energetic guidance of the glorious party center, the communist youth movement in our country today has reached a new turning point in its development, and our youths are fully enjoying independent and creative lives in the socialist paradise.

He said: The U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupying South Korea after the Japanese imperialists, enforced colonial slavery on the South Korean people and turned half of the fatherland into the most miserable human hell of the 20th century.

Noting that the U.S. imperialist aggressors implemented a most shameless colonial fascist rule in South Korea from the first day of their occupation, he said that the U.S. imperialists had turned South Korea into their complete colony, thoroughly subjugating it in all domains, including political, economic, cultural and military.

The reporter said: Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, criminal war preparation rackets are being waged in South Korea, modernization of the puppet army is being stepped up and the campuses are being turned into military bases. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are, indeed, the cause of war.

He continued: The U.S. imperialist aggressors, adhering to the two Koreas plot, are actively instigating the puppets to confrontation and division. They are scheming to make South Korea their permanent colony.

Pointing out that the dangerous nature of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea is demonstrated by the fact that they are intensifying military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, dragging them more actively into South Korea, he said that such criminal maneuvers are being further promoted by the flunkeyist, nation-selling treachery of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

He continued: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, actively upholding the U.S. imperialists as allies and protectors of peace, is begging the U.S. imperialist aggressors to remain for a long time and to continue their military assistance. He bestially suppressed the students who protested against distortions in textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries on the history of aggression against Korea. Thus, he revealed his true nature as a nation-selling flunkeyist.

All this shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a dual stooge faithful to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese imperialists and is a national traitor who sells the nation's dignity and sovereignty to outside forces.

He noted that today the South Korean students and people are rising up courageously in the struggle against foreign forces and for the restoration of national sovereignty, keenly conscious through their experience that the termination of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is a patriotic road for achieving national reunification. Following the heroic Kwanju popular uprising in May 1980, with the recent death of Pak Kwang-hyon, students of Kwangju again raise aloft the torchlight of struggle. This well shows that the patriotic spirit of the Kwangju students who fought a valiant fight for defense of the nation's dignity and resources 53 years ago is still alive.

Saying that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the South Korean students and people is being fiercely waged and linked with the anti-Japanese and antipuppet struggle, he noted that their anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, antipuppet struggle -- which is being developed and expanded to a new level -- clearly shows how strong is their desire and demand for an independent life against the aggression and interference of outside forces.

He said that in the name of the students in the northern half of the republic, he extended warm brotherly support and encouragement to the South Korean students and people who are struggling for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the termination of their cursed colonial fascist rule, and for independence, democracy and reunification.

He stressed that the South Korean students and people should staunchly struggle in firm unity under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation to have the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and to terminate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

He continued: The U.S. imperialists must no longer encourage the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique to fascism and war, treachery and division but give up the criminal two Koreas plot and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their forces of aggression and nuclear and other lethal weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard the foolish scheme to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" and immediately stop their maneuvers of South Korean reinvasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must act with discretion, looking squarely at the trend of the times, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the whole nation. Stressing that reunifying the fatherland is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and is the supreme national task which should not be delayed even a moment, he said: All students and people of the North and the South should vigorously struggle to achieve as soon as possible the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader.

All students and members of the LSWYK in the northern half of the republic should firmly prepare themselves to be reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause under the guidance of the great leader and glorious party center and effect a new upsurge and renovation on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE DISCUSSED BY KWP, PRESS

Pyongyang KWP Committee Study

SK300227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Coming in contact with the historic treatise published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, titled "The KWP Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union," functionaries of the Pyongyang KWP Committee are closely studying this treatise with endless excitement. Bearing deep in their hearts every passage of the treatise comprehensively analyzing and summing up the course of our party over half a century and clearly indicating the road of consolidating and developing the party, they are more firmly determined to follow the party leadership and devote themselves to achieving the chuche revolutionary cause.

Those who have participated in the discussion of the treatise unanimously say that the treatise published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a classic document that has comprehensively systematized the glorious, brilliant history, precious achievements and experiences of our party, which has traversed a single victorious road over half a century under the banner of the chuche idea, overcoming grim trials. It is also a programmatic guideline giving scientific solutions to all theoretical and practical questions in founding, strengthening and developing the party of the working class.

On 19 October the Propaganda Department held a class session to study part of the treatise. Guiding member Kim Hong-su said: The more closely we study the contents of the treatise, the more proud we become in following the leadership of our party. Reviewing the history of our party, the treatise has brilliantly systematized and summed up the theory on building the party of the working class and the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle. In his treatise, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said: Our party is a glorious party that has a long history and is a revolutionary one that has pioneered a new road of self-development.

Upholding the banner of down-with-imperialism developed by the great leader Comrade Kim il-song and uniquely pioneering the future path of the Korean revolution, our party has traversed a single road of victory. Today, our party has greeted a great era of change at a new, higher stage of development. After setting forth a new program for imbuing society with the chuche idea and continuously regarding the establishment of a sole ideological system in the entire party as a basic line for building the party, our party is brilliantly carrying out the party-building tasks of consolidating the revolutionary ranks of the party's center and of strengthening the party's guidance of revolution and construction. This shows that our party is a great party brilliantly achieving the cause of socialism and communism.

He said that, by studying the treatise, he had more correctly understood that our party has found a key to all victories in leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work by strengthening the party and that, by strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically, it has smashed the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad and more firmly consolidated the revolutionary ranks, thereby leading the revolution and construction along a single, brilliant road of victory.

He said: By more closely studying the treatise, we will firmly arm ourselves with the dear leader comrade's great idea and theory on building the party and will thoroughly materialize this idea and theory in party work so that we can contribute to increasing the militant might of our party in various ways.

Today, the functionaries of the Pyongyang municipal party committee are overflowing with a revolutionary will to bring about a new change in party work and to brilliantly protect and develop the great achievements of our party by closely studying and mastering the idea and theory clarified in the treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the method of party work and by thoroughly carrying out the tasks set forth in the treatise.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK282328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a new philosophical conception of the essential features of man. This marked a turning point in raising the dignity and value of the popular masses to the highest plane. So says NODONG SINMUN today in an article headlined "The Chuche Idea Is a Great Idea Giving Perfect Philosophical Conception of Man." The article remarks:

In his treatise "On the Chuche Idea", the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il writes that the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a perfect philosophical conception of man. This is a great exploit of weighty significance in establishing a man-centered philosophical world outlook.

The chuche idea was the first in history to expound that man is a social being with chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness, thus giving a most scientific elucidation of the essential features of man and establishing a perfect view on man.

As the master of the world, man has a special position and role because he is a social being with chajusong, creativity and consciousness. Chajusong, creativity and consciousness are the attributes of man which take shape and develop socially and historically. Chajusong, creativity and consciousness of man are not natural to him but take shape and develop through his social life. In his social life and social practice man came to want to free himself from the fetters of nature and social subjugation, to develop his creative ability capable of transforming nature and society and to have the consciousness to control all his activities.

Our party explices in detail the content and expression of man's chajusong, creativity and consciousness. Chajusong is an attribute of social man who is desirous of living and developing in an independent way as master of the world and his own destiny. Man wants to lead a free life as the master of the world. This is precisely chajusong, for with chajusong, man overcomes the fetters of man, opposes all manner of social subjugation and makes everything serve himself.

Chajusong is the life and soul of man, the social being. This means the socio-political life. Chajusong is mainly expressed by the position of man, the master of the world. Having chajusong, man takes the position as the master of the world.

Creativity is an attribute of social man who transforms the world and shapes his destiny purposefully and consciously. By virtue of his creativity, man transforms nature and society to be more useful and beneficial to him by changing the old and creating the new. Creativity finds expression mainly in man's role as transformer of the world. By virtue of his creativity, man plays the role of transforming the world.

Consciousness is an attribute of social man, which determines all his endeavours to understand and reshape the world and himself. Consciousness is the character of man which defines all activities in conformity with his demand and interests. Consciousness is expressed in man's independent and creative activities. As he has consciousness, man understands the world and the laws of its motion and development, reshapes and advances nature and society as he desires.

Consciousness guarantees chajusong and creativity of man, the social being, and ensures his purposeful cognition and practice.

Our party expounds that man is the only dominator and the only transformer of the world because he has chajusong, creativity and consciousness. Chajusong, creativity and consciousness are what enables man to be superior to any other being and to be most

powerful being in the world, to approach the world not fatalistically but revolutionarily, not passively but actively, and to reshape the world not blindly but purposefully and consciously.

Through his independent, creative and conscious activities, man transforms what goes against him as he desires and changes the old, reactionary one with new, progressive one, constantly remaking nature and society. This indicates, after all, that man with chajusong, creativity and consciousness is the only dominator, the only remaker of the world.

Our party clearly explices the philosophical viewpoint that man is the social being with chajusong, creativity and consciousness. This is of weighty theoretical and practical significance in the development of the world outlook and the accomplishment of the cause of chajusong.

The unique exposition of the essential features of man gives, above all, more solid scientific basis to the philosophical principle of the chuche idea. And it makes it possible to establish a new view on the world that man dominates, remakes and develops the world and a man-centered philosophical world outlook.

It also formulates a chuche-based socio-historical principle that the subject of social history is the popular masses, human history is a history of the struggle for the chajusong of the popular masses the socio-historical movement is a creative movement of the popular masses and the independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

Another significance of the new philosophical view on man's essential features lies in that it enables the masses of the working people to understand their own strength and value and wage the revolutionary struggle to shape their destiny independently, creatively and consciously.

The new philosophical exposition of the man's essential features by our party marked a turning-point in boosting the dignity and value of the working masses to the highest plane.

The vigorous struggle against imperialism and all other reactionary forces and the great changes in the endeavors for remaking nature and society today are the fine fruition of the working masses' independent, creative and conscious revolutionary struggle.

Cuban Radio Report

SK241016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- Cuban radio on October 18 reported "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The radio said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, in his treatise "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Workers Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" stressed that the WPK inherited the glorious tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU).

He said this in his treatise published on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the formation of the DIU by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. He pointed out that with the formation of the DIU the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people entered a new road of its development and the WPK has grown and strengthened into a party with rich experiences in this struggle. He also stressed that today the WPK has been strengthened as never before organizationally and ideologically and is successfully leading, with confidence in the justness and victory of its cause, the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPS; OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 1980'S SET

SK131533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The chuche-oriented industry of Korea produces by itself everything needed for socialist construction and people's living, developing uninterruptedly at a fast tempo, not affected by any world-wide economic depression.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean people laid the foundation of socialist industrialisation after the war and then carried out socialist industrialisation in a brief period, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In particular, Korea's industry made a leaping development in the 1970's thanks to the implementation of the policy of the speed campaign, the basic battle form of socialist construction set forth by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In the period from 1970 to 1979 the industrial output grew at an annual rate of 15.9 per cent.

As a result of the vigorous progress of the technical revolution, the automation and telemechanics of production processes have been accelerated and the production equipment has been reconditioned on modern lines to free the working people from heat-affected and harmful labour in the metal, chemical, cement and other industrial domains.

The departmental structure of industry has been perfected and its independence has been strengthened as never before. The metal industry, relying on its own rich raw material and fuel resources and technique fully meets the demand of the national economy by producing quantities of rolled steel of different kinds and standards, drawn pipes, wire and tin-plated sheets and other secondary processed goods.

The machine-building industry with well-organised departmental structure produces different types of automobiles, tractors, electric locomotives, tens of thousands of ton class cargo ships, 20 metre turning lathes, 200,000 KVA transformers, 5,000 metre test drills and comprehensive sets of equipment for outfitting modern large-scale factories in the metal, building-materials, chemical, power and other domains of the national economy. The chemical, building-materials, power and other key industrial branches and light industry have also made rapid development.

The industry of Korea has set itself the goal of raising annual output to 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement and 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 1,500 million metres of fabrics in the 1980's. When this goal is attained, our gross industrial output value will grow 3.1 times as against 1980, or as many as 1,000 times compared with 1946.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, October 31 -- The DPRK delegation headed by Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, returned home Saturday after attending the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in New York. The Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-minister of forestry of China, left here for home on the same day by train after attending the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee.

[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0926 GMT 31 Oct 82 SK]

KWP DELEGATION'S RETURN -- Pyongyang, October 30 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art, returned home on October 29 by plane after attending the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Somalia. The delegation was met at the airport by Kang Sok-sung, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the Party History Institute, Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 30 Oct 82 SK]

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS HENG SAMRIN IN PHNOM PENH

LD032334 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Phnom Penh, in the late fall of 1982. In his council (?chamber), a Hungarian television film crew was received by the top leader of the Kampuchean party and state, Heng Samrin. In connection with the debate now in progress in the UN General Assembly I asked him how he assesses the raising of the so-called Kampuchean issue in New York.

[Begin Heng Samrin recording in Cambodian with superimposed translation] The issue of our country is being debated at the 37th UN General Assembly session when the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is simply not even present. For this reason all decisions supporting Sihanouk are seen by us as invalid from the outset. Our enemies continue to be in collusion with the reactionary elements and they strive to save the Pol Pot genocidal forces. It is for this reason that they fabricated the Sihanouk-led coalition government of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea. Even so, it is my conviction that Pol Pot and his men will not be able to impede the advance of the Kampuchean and in general the Indochinese revolution.

[Correspondent] How would you describe the present level of Kampuchean development?

[Heng Samrin] It is commonly known what path our country, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, committed itself to nearly 4 years ago. At present the various signs of development are already visible, in every field -- I can really say in every field of life. Of course, there is no doubt that we still have problems. There (?are a great many). But we have deeply engraved on our minds the easing of these problems. For this reason, I can say that it is my strong conviction that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible; moreover, it will remain so. [end recording]

SOVIET PAPER INTERVIEWS HUN SEN ON FOREIGN POLICY

For the text of an interview conducted in Phnom Penh with Foreign Minister Hun Sen which appeared in Moscow IZVESTIYA on 1 November, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 4 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

REASONS FOR 'TRAITOR' LAMTHAL'S FLIGHT EXPOSED

BK010252 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] "It is natural that in order to gain the favor of Thailand and the United States, the traitor Lamthol has to slander the Kampuchean revolution which saved him from the claws of genocide," declared Di Lamthol, the brother of Lamthol who escaped to Thailand and whose calumnies were exploited by reactionaries' mass media.

"I would like," Di Lamthol said to an SPK correspondent, "to expose the reason for Lamthol's flight. Was it was political or personal reasons?

"On 7 January 1979, at the end of a fierce struggle full of sacrifice waged by the Kampuchean combatants and people and with the assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese army and people, Di Lamthol, like other Kampucheans, was saved from the threat of genocide and returned to his native village. Later on, he went to Phnom Penh with his family and was recruited by the Foreign Ministry.

"He is my own brother; therefore, I am well aware of his hatred for Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan and their clique and for their attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean people, which also affected our family. He often expressed his views on the importance of the Vietnamese troops' presence in Kampuchea which he considered a factor necessary for the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

"Capricious and licentious, he became intimate with a woman named Seda who also worked in the ministry and left his legal wife and their children without support. The authorities, always generous, advised him time and again to return to the correct path, that of morality. I myself also tried to persuade him. Instead of listening to this advice, Lamthol continued his errors and the Foreign Ministry was compelled to fire him at the end of 1981.

In order to enjoy the right of asylum, once in Thailand he stated shamelessly that his displeasure with the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was the cause of his flight and began to lie about reality in Kampuchea. In order to eat and to gain the favor of Thailand (?) and that of the United States for his resettlement, Lamthol chose to commit acts that betrayed his own conscience and the interests of the people." His pretense of being a "political refugee" is simply a lie. Thailand will support no one who does not serve its interests, as proved by the profits that it got from Kampuchean "refugees" in its territory. "I regret very much," Di Lamthol said, "that my brother betrayed the interests of the nation and the people, as well as his own interests, by selling himself to the enemy and opposing the revolution which saved his life.

DK DELEGATES ADDRESS VARIOUS UN COMMITTEES

BK020337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Aside from taking part in the plenary session of the 37th UN General Assembly, our Democratic Kampuchean delegates have also attended the meetings of various UN General Assembly committees. On 21 October Mrs Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, spoke at the UN Third Committee session on social affairs and culture, exposing the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean youth, old people and the disabled. She pointed out: In accordance with their policies of exterminating and Vietnamizing the Kampuchean race, the Vietnamese aggressors have adopted a slogan "Youth are human fertilizer, women are the producers of human beings," which means that they kill Kampuchean youths for use as human fertilizer, and force Kampuchean women to bear children by Vietnamese soldiers so as to exterminate the Kampuchean race from Kampuchean soil within a certain period of time. The Vietnamese aggressors also massacre old people, who are the source of Kampuchea's national traditions, customs and civilization, in a planned and systematic manner in an attempt to extinguish the Kampuchean national soul.

On the same day, Ngo Pin, member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, spoke at the Second Committee session on economy and finance. Ngo Pin condemned the Vietnamese aggressors for destroying the Kampuchean economy, bringing in Vietnamese nationals to plunder the Kampuchean people's land and ricefields and for plundering international humanitarian aid meant for the Kampuchean people to feed the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops so they can further massacre the Kampuchean people and occupy Kampuchea. In order to solve all these problems, our Democratic Kampuchean delegate called on the world community to pressure Vietnam to withdraw immediately all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea because the Vietnamese aggressors threaten the extinction of the Kampuchean race.

VODK EDITORIAL URGES VIETNAMESE WITHDRAWAL

BK011051 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Editorial: "The UN General Assembly Adopts for the Fourth Time a Resolution Firmly Calling for the Complete and Unconditional Withdrawal of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Troops From Kampuchea and for Respect for the Kampuchean People's Right To Determine Their Own Destiny"]

[Excerpts] On 28 October 1982, after carefully examining and discussing the Kampuchean situation for 3 days, the 37th UN General Assembly session voted on and adopted a draft resolution sponsored by 48 UN member countries, including the ASEAN countries. This

resolution calls for the solution of the Kampuchean problem based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea; the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea; respect for the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny; and a guarantee from all countries not to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This resolution was put to a vote and was supported by 105 UN member countries with 23 against. This is the fourth time the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution asking for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to pave the way for the permanent solution to the Kampuchean problem in all fields. The number of countries voting for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has increased every year -- 91 in 1979; 97 in 1980; 100 in 1981; and 105 in 1982. The number of countries voting in favor of this resolution in 1982 is five more than last year. The voices supporting the Vietnamese are one less than last year -- from 24 to 23.

Before this vote, during a 3-day debate on the Kampuchean situation, representatives of many countries intensified their denunciations and condemnations of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who do not want to implement the resolutions of the past three sessions of the UN General Assembly which have called for the complete withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors are stubborn in continuing their war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and waging barbarous genocide against the Kampuchean people. The aggression and occupation of Kampuchea are the main causes of increased tension in Southeast Asia.

The fact that there are more countries at this year's session of the UN General Assembly denouncing and condemning the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and that the session adopted a resolution calling for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to pull out all their troops from Kampuchea has profound political significance. It clearly shows that the world firmly opposes the use of military force by any country to violate and wage aggression against another sovereign country. It apparently indicates that the world opposes the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea, rejects and fails to legitimize this aggression and does not accept it as a fait accompli. This is another brilliant victory for our Kampuchean nation and people, our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and our Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, in addition to the successive victories since 1979. It is also a great victory for the principles of international law, the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement over the flagrant use of force and the law of the jungle of the expansionists and the aggressors.

On the other hand, the vote which called for the complete Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea constitutes noble assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This just struggle has been waged in the liberation and defense of the Kampuchean nation and race. It has been carried out for the preservation of Kampuchea as an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state. This vote is also a contribution to the defense of peace, stability and security throughout Southeast Asia.

For the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the fact that more UN member countries voted in favor of a resolution calling for their complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is their biggest and most shameful defeat.

This defeat clearly shows once more how the Vietnamese enemy is bogged down and strategically defeated on the Kampuchean battlefield. The vote with increased voices asking for the Vietnamese enemy troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as well as the vote in favor of the support for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations will isolate the Vietnamese enemy on the international scene even further and the world will oppose them more. The ballots of all peace-, independence- and justice-loving countries constitute a coup over the Vietnamese enemy's aggressive and expansionist acts. Each ballot is a fence or a dam for the defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. It helps to preserve the Kampuchean nation and race. It also contributes to the defense of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia.

These just acts strongly encourage our male and female combatants, cadres and people in their determination to fulfill their duties in this dry season. Deserving the noble assistance and support of the international community, which vehemently voted and called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and defended the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, our Kampuchean male and female combatants, cadres and people are determined to bear all difficulties and hardships, overcome all obstacles and dare to undergo enormous sacrifices in their continued struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese until they are forced to respect and implement the UN resolution by pulling out all their troops from Kampuchea.

Through our struggle for the defense and preservation of our nation and race, all of us -- the Kampuchean nation and people -- are confident that we will reasonably contribute to the defense of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

UN DELEGATE SCORES SRV USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK280714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchean 2330 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] On 21 October, at the meeting of the UN General Assembly Committee, Keat Chhon, counselor to the Democratic Kampuchean vice president, strongly condemned the Vietnamese aggressors who have used and are using toxic chemicals as a weapon to kill the Kampuchean people. He said: In past years, despite strong condemnation by the world community, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have obstinately continued their war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea. In 1981 the Vietnamese enemy used these chemical weapons by firing toxic gas shells through artillery pieces, by using airplanes and helicopters to spray toxic chemicals and by pouring toxic substances into water sources. Since the beginning of the 1981-82 dry season, the Vietnamese enemy has intensified the use of these chemical weapons by mixing poison in food on sale in the populated areas and provincial towns and even in medicine given the patients in hospitals.

Keat Chhon added: Why have the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors intensified the use of chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples without heeding world public opinion, which has condemned them even more vigorously? The two reasons for this are: To smash the will to fight of these peoples and to use these countries as a testing ground in preparation for chemical warfare on a larger scale. Our Democratic Kampuchean delegate called on the General Assembly to take urgent measures to check effectively and quickly the Vietnamese and Soviet crimes of massacring the Kampuchean, Afghan and Lao peoples with chemical weapons. In this respect, an international conference on the use of chemical weapons should be convened.

Our Democratic Kampuchean delegate called on all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to put greater pressures -- political, economic and financial -- on the aggressive Hanoi administration in order to force it to comply with the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assembly sessions by immediately withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

2 Nov Talks

BK031313 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 3rd (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] and the visiting delegation of the Soviet Armed Forces held talks here yesterday on the experiences exchange and on the long- and short-term cooperation. The Lao delegation was led by Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, deputy-minister of defence and deputy head of the Political Department of the LPA, and the Soviet delegation was lead by Lt General Boris Pavlovitch Utkin, deputy-head of the Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Soviet military attache to Laos, Col Stanislav Anisimov, was also on hand. The talks were based on friendship and mutual understanding.

Meets Defense Minister, Departs

BK040744 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphanvdon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander-in-chief of the LPA, received a delegation of the political commissars of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Comrade Maj Gen Boris Pavlovich Utkin, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces, at the reception room of the National Defense Ministry in Vientiane. Comrade Col Stanislav Anisimov, Soviet military attache to Laos, also joined the delegation in its courtesy call on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon.

On this occasion, Comrade Maj Gen Boris Pavlovich Utkin reported to the defense minister on the success of the delegation's visit to Laos. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon cordially chatted with the guests. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon said in part: Apart from promoting the traditions of the great solidarity and friendship between the two countries and armies, the delegation's visit constitutes an encouragement for Lao cadres and combatants in emulating the fulfillment of the task of defending the country and building socialism in Laos, as well as in implementing the various resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress.

The meeting and talks between the guests and their host proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship.

On the afternoon of 3 November, the delegation of the Soviet political commissars led by Comrade Maj Gen Boris Pavlovich Utkin left the capital of Vientiane for home. On hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department; Comrade Lt Col Sisouphan Leuamsisiangmai, chief of the Propaganda and Training Office of the army General Political Department; Comrade Lt Col (Mouksi), deputy chief of the Office of Cadres; Comrade Lt Col (Visai Bouabaikham), chief of the propaganda service and chief of the editorial staff of the army paper and the army broadcasting section; Comrade Maj (Paseut), deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Office of the National Defense Ministry; and some cadres concerned from the army General Political Department. Comrade Col Anisimov and Comrade (Nguyen Tran), Soviet and SRV military attaches to Laos, were also present at the airport.

PLANNING COMMITTEE HEAD MEETS SOVIET VISITORS

BK041007 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 4 (OANA/KPL) -- The chairman of the State Planning Committee, Sali Vongkhamsoa, met here on November 2nd the Soviet delegation of the State Planning Committee led by its leading member, Vorov.

The Soviet State Planning Committee delegation arrived here on the same day for an official visit and for the review of the implementation of the economic and trade cooperation plan between Laos and the USSR.

Sali Vongkhamsoa, who is also secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on this occasion, congratulated the Soviet delegation for its visit to Laos and seized this occasion to brief the Soviet delegation on all the issues laid down by the Third National Congress of the LPRP. He also stressed that the delegation arrived here while the Lao people are implementing the 1982 annual plan which is the 2nd year of the first five-year plan.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Vorov, assured the Lao leader that he will study and search on the Lao reality in view [as received] to provide a more appropriate aid and assistance to Laos and in order to improve the Laos and the USSR bilateral cooperation. The discussion between the host and guests was warm and cordial.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES CPSU CADRES 2 NOV

BK031301 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 3 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received here a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's cadres headed by V. I. Davydov, first vice-chairman of the CPSU CC's Transport and Post Office Department. Phoumi Vongvichit, on this occasion, congratulated the Soviet delegation for its visit and thanked the Soviet party, state and people for their effective support to the LPDR during the national liberation as well as in the socialist construction at the present time. V.I. Davydov pledged for the continuous development of the fraternal friendship relations, the combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

Accompanying the delegation at the meeting was Bouasi Lovansai, deputy-minister of transport and post-office [title as received].

SOPHANOUVONG RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

BK301121 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 30 (KPL) -- The new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos, Kim Yun-chong, yesterday presented credentials to the Lao president, Souphanouvong. President Souphanouvong on this occasion wished the new ambassador successes in his mission here in view [as received] to improve the friendship relations between the LPDR and DPRK. He also expressed thanks to Kim Yun-chong who brings along greetings and wishes of [DPRK President] Kim Il-song as well as of the Korean people to the Lao people. The Lao president also conveyed through the new ambassador thanks and his best wishes of successes to the entire Korean people in their national construction task and in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Call on Khamphai Boupha

BK031315 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 3d (KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos, Kim Yun-Chong, on November 1st paid a courtesy visit to the Lao acting foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, at his office. Kim Yun-chong had earlier presented credentials to President Souphanouvong. K. Boupha, on this occasion, exchanged views with the ambassador on the strengthening of the relations of friendship between Laos and the DPRK. The Lao acting foreign minister seized this occasion to wish the new ambassador to successfully accomplish his mission in Laos for the interest of the people of both countries. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of friendship and warm cordiality.

NATION REVIEW RAPS THACH'S ASEAN VISITS

BK030405 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Seems To Have Run Out of New Ploys"]

[Text] There are several perfunctory questions that arise out of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia. The first is: Why did he go Jakarta when he had nothing to say or nothing to discuss or no logical argument to put forward against the Indonesian stand on Kampuchea? The second is: Why did he not learn anything from his trip to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand a few months ago? The third, and most important, is: Does Thach like to leave Hanoi and go around ASEAN capitals so that he can live it up immaterial of whether he is spending precious foreign currency? Since the first two questions make no sense and have to be answered in the negative, we can only think there is much truth in a positive answer to the third question.

He has parroted the original Vietnamese line in Jakarta without change of words or change of emphasis. He has said that Vietnamese troops will not pull out of Kampuchea unless the Chinese threat is eliminated and added that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. What Jakarta, or for that matter ASEAN, can do about eliminating Chinese threat to Vietnam does not seem to come within his sphere of thinking. Possibly there is the Chinese threat of a "second lesson" but there is nothing that Indonesia or even ASEAN can do about it.

As to his statement that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, it is just a parody of the so-called (Soviet President Leonid) Brezhnev doctrine. According to this doctrine propounded more than a decade ago, the correct wording is: "Socialist revolutions are irreversible". At first Hanoi subscribed to this, because Kampuchea was already a communist country and therefore she called her invasion a "national salvation" of Kampuchea, whatever that means. The socialist revolution a la Brezhnev had already occurred in Kampuchea when the Lon Nol regime was overthrown.

So, it is clear and obvious that what Thach says has nothing to do with the Brezhnev doctrine but when he says that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, what he means is that the occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese is irreversible. But that is a logical way of thinking which is not applicable to the self-serving interests of Hanoi. We would not say that Thach's visit to Indonesia was a failure because it was never intended to succeed anyway. The leaders in Hanoi are not so overly credulous as to believe that Thach's visit will change the Indonesian stand on Kampuchea. More likely, they are worrying about how much foreign exchange Thach's traipsing around is costing them.

If we can enter the region of speculation, Thach is going around ASEAN capitals to try and stop whatever aid they may be able to give the Khmer coalition government. But, if he has done his homework, it should be obvious to him that ASEAN members are not rich and are not in a position to give much aid to the coalition government. Sure, Thailand may be able give some rice and fellow-members of ASEAN may be able to pitch in with whatever they can afford. But in no way can ASEAN members even think of giving a small percentage of what the Soviet Union gives Vietnam.

There is no question that China is aiding the guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea but then again China is not a cornucopia of military and economic aid. There is no way China can afford the three million dollars a day which the Soviet Union is spending to fuel the Vietnamese war machine and, secondarily, to help her economy so that the people can be kept at a subsistence level. But Vietnam, which has fought against the mighty Americans, should know by now that she is also fighting an unwinnable war and Thach by visiting ASEAN capitals is not going to score a political victory.

VOFA Commentary

BK031405 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Where Is the Ball?"]

[Text] Last week the UN General Assembly for the fourth successive year passed a resolution with an overwhelming vote of 105 against 23 calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the right of self-determination for the Kampuchean people. Vietnam, a member of the United Nations, once again rejected the world community's resolution. Just before the voting, while the UN General Assembly was debating on the agenda of the situation in Kampuchea, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach set off to Indonesia for seemingly diplomatic overture. Sure of the looming defeat of Vietnam in the United Nations by the overwhelming majority of world opinion, the Vietnamese foreign minister was once again playing the role of peace initiator to minimize that defeat.

Mr Thach declared during a brief stopover in Bangkok on his way to Indonesia that Hanoi had made too many proposals to settle the Kampuchean conflict. He accused ASEAN of not responding to Vietnam's latest proposals in the Ho Chi Minh City communique issued in July. The ball is in ASEAN's court, he says. No, the ball is not in ASEAN's court. Vietnam has just missed it. The world community including ASEAN has repeatedly proposed a just and practicable way through the United Nations to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. But Vietnam has obstinately rejected the UN proposals.

ASEAN has pointed out that the proposals in the Ho Chi Minh City communique were just an attempt by Vietnam to legalize its military occupation of Kampuchea. Advocating himself as a realist, Mr Thach was trying to fool the world that Vietnam has made a great concession and softened its stand for the sake of peace. But upon a closer scrutiny, the Ho Chi Minh City communique was indeed Vietnam's counterproposals to undermine the UN resolutions and declarations -- its reaction to strong condemnation from the world opinion. It did not offer a basis for a just and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

First, the communique offered a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea whereas the UN resolutions called for a complete and total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. Moreover, the partial troop withdrawal staged by Vietnam turned out to be only a rotation of troops.

Secondly, the proposed international conference to discuss matters relating to Southeast Asia with limited participants can undermine the framework as obliged under the United Nations which called for Vietnam's participation in the International Conference on Kampuchea. As an international forum has already been convened which guarantees that Vietnam's interests be taken into account, there is no reason why Vietnam should refuse to participate. There is no guarantee that the Ho Chi Minh-proposed conference would take up the Kampuchean conflict as the core problem.

Thirdly, Vietnam has also proposed the establishment of safety zone, or demilitarized zone, along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The proposal offers no solution to the armed conflict arising from the Kampuchean resistance against the Vietnamese occupation forces. It merely serves to deviate world opinion from the real cause of the conflict and falsely implies that there is a conflict between Thailand and Vietnam.

Lastly, Vietnam's proposal that the Kampuchean seat in the UN General Assembly be left vacant has already been (?ousted) by the UN General Assembly. A majority of 90 nations voted against the proposal which had the support of only 29 among Vietnam's allies. The decisions represented the biggest triumph in 4 years for Democratic Kampuchea and put off for another year Vietnam's hope to legitimize its puppet regime set up in Kampuchea.

During his recent stopover in Singapore, Mr Thach has drawn up five scenarios of the regional situation for which he indicated that the Vietnamese solution was most realistic. But his perception perhaps intentionally fell short of the real situation in Kampuchea. The situation has been summed up recently by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila as follows. [as heard; at this point, item ends].

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT

SIAM RAT Hails Trip

BK041005 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "We Welcome the U.S. Secretary of Defense"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is scheduled to arrive in Thailand today. We welcome his visit.

Weinberger has left Washington for a tour of five Asian and Pacific countries. He visited Singapore first before coming to Thailand, and after Thailand he will visit Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

The countries he visited and will visit have either bilateral pacts with the Untied States or are members in other forms of treaty cooperation. These treaties date to the period after World War II when fascism and nazism, the enemies of democracy, were defeated and the danger of communism was looming.

In the past several decades, communism has expanded its foothold into many areas on the map, especially in Asia and the Pacific. Most significant was the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam conflict, which had a strong impact on the American people of this generation. The United States has learned a costly lesson and, therefore, it is unlikely that it will again make the mistake of getting involved in a ground war in Asia.

It is believed that the purpose of the U.S. secretary of defense's visit to the five Asian and Pacific countries is to assure U.S. allies of the U.S. commitment to protect them from communist threat, especially the expansion of Soviet influence in the lower Pacific region.

The United States might not be able to maintain the same level of assistance for its allies as in the past; however, Thailand, which is a developing country and has to use all its natural resources for the development process, cannot stand alone without help from its allies. With more limited assistance from our allies, we are again limited by the principle of our national independence and sovereignty which should be given first priority. The Thai Government should reassess its policies to suit the present political climate and in talks with the United States, it must always heed national independence, sovereignty and our freedom to conduct national policies.

Supreme Command Reaction

BK040940 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In a meeting with newsmen this morning, Supreme Commander Gen Saibut Koetphon, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Rian Ditthabanchong and other senior Superme Command officers said the visit of the U.S. secretary of defense is very important politically and militarily to Southeast Asia and Thailand. In international politics, the visit shows U.S. sincerity toward the international situation affecting this region. In particular, the United States has displayed sincerity toward its commitments for peace and security of Thailand. Detailed discussions on these matters are handled by the government through Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

The prime minister has assigned the supreme commander, the commanders of the three armed forces and the armed forces chief of staff to hold discussions with the U.S. visitors on military topics.

Discussions of military topics can be summarized as follows: The Kampuchean border situation was discussed and assessed in terms of security implications for Thailand. It was agreed that the opposition is not likely to be capable of launching open or deliberate intrusions into Thai territory. The level of threat during the upcoming dry season will likely amount to merely occasional, indeliberate hot pursuits into Thai territory by the opposition in its suppression of the resistance forces. In any event, Thailand will not take any chance against deliberate or indeliberate intrusions.

On discussions of U.S. military assistance to Thailand, it was agreed that for practical purposes both countries will continue to make joint plans and development plans on the basis of the following three major principles:

1. Military cooperation will aim at strengthening the Thai Armed Forces to the stage that can confidently defend the country;

2. Military cooperation will not constitute a provocation against any party and must be supportive of the Thai policy of promoting regional peace through international relations;

3. It is a mutual understanding that in military cooperation, both planning and joint exercises will not bind the freedom of the two countries in their conduct of political affairs. It is also understood by the governments and peoples of both countries that Thailand has no desire to request operations by the armed forces of its allies on its territory while it upholds the principle of self-reliance.

General Saibut added that U.S. military assistance to Thailand this year will amount to \$74.5 million, exceeding that of last year because U.S. experts in this field had proposed that Thailand be given the amount which was allocated for the previous fiscal year but not disbursed. This is so Thailand can improve its ability to face probable situations during this dry season. Thailand has asked the United States to accelerate the delivery of important ordered materiel such as tanks, artillery pieces and antiaircraft guns. The U.S. delegation has accepted the request for favorable consideration.

COMMENTARY ON FURTHER U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MATUPHUM 3 Nov Editorial

BK041118 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "National Indignity"]

[Text] The BBC said that U.S. Secretary of State Caspar Weinberger, during his visit to Thailand, will probably discuss increased military assistance to Thailand to cope with Soviet and Vietnamese expansion in this region. It said that the U.S. will increase military assistance by \$10 million, bringing it to \$75 million for FY 1983 and that it will speed up the delivery of armored personnel carriers, naval ships and other weapons which Thailand has ordered from the United States.

Some Thai people and several previous governments used to think that, without U.S. assistance, Thailand would not survive or be able to carry out national development and that it would suffer many difficulties and become a victim of external aggression. The United States could help us. Dominated by this thinking, our foreign policy lacked independence -- we had had to always look up to the United States, which many called our great ally.

However, after the 14 October 1973 uprising, the patriotic, democracy-loving Thai people and students appealed successfully to the government to implement an independent policy vis-a-vis the United States and for the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Thailand. Since then, Thailand and the Thai people have continued to survive with dignity and honor.

The BBC commentary may be right or wrong, but what the Thai people want for Thailand is the dignity and freedom to conduct its policies as an independent country.

If we must watch out for Vietnam or the Soviet Union, we want our government to do so because it sees them as menaces, not because someone told us so. As for assistance, we want assistance which man gives to his fellow man; we no longer want to receive arms which the giver wants us to use against this or that country. We are confident that our Foreign Ministry and government are well aware of this.

Saiyut Notes Need for Aid

BK040302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Thai and U.S. military authorities believe that Vietnam is incapable of mounting a major attack against Thailand, said Supreme Commander General Saiyut Koetphon yesterday.

However, he warned that it was possible that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea may pursue Khmer resistance guerrillas into Thai territory in the coming dry season.

Gen Saiyut and senior army officers held talks with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger for more than an hour during a Chao Phya River cruise on Tuesday.

Gen Saiyut added that Thai military authorities believe any Vietnamese "hot pursuit" into Thai territory would not be on the scale of that mounted by Vietnamese forces into Thailand's Non Mak Mun village over two years ago.

He noted that in such an uncertain situation, Thailand would need military assistance from its allies, especially the United States, to match the enormous military aid that Vietnam has been receiving from the Soviet Union.

The supreme commander stressed that future military cooperation between Thailand and the U.S. should be based on three principles:

-- Cooperation, either in the form of joint exercises or joint military planning, aimed at strengthening Thailand's defence capability;

-- Care that such cooperation not be carried out in a way that could be interpreted as provocation against other countries;

-- The cooperation should be in line with the policies of both governments and not be treated as a commitment.

General Saiyut maintained that the Thai people do not want foreign forces to help Thai troops defend the country, nor do the Americans want their children to fight a war here.

BANGKOK POST 4 Nov Editorial

BK040308 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Little Help From Our Friends"]

[Text] It has been an educational week of sorts on the subject of friends and allies, ours and Vietnam's. We consider our biggest friend and ally to be the United States.

Vietnam, for obvious reasons, thinks the Soviet Union is its best friend. The education comes from trips to Thailand by two American Cabinet officials and the foreign minister of Vietnam.

The U.S. attorney-general, William French Smith, breezed into town on an around-the-world tour. He looked at two major subjects, drugs and refugees. He was very impressed, he said, with the way Thailand handles both. Our crackdowns on the narcotics trade are to be commended. Our granting of asylum to hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees is to be commended. U.S. help in these two programmes, ranging from help to the Thai police to aid in feeding the refugees and slowly taking Indochinese from this country, would continue, Smith said.

Less than a day later, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger began a whirlwind, hectic 23-hour visit. He was looking at the Soviet and Vietnamese threats to the area and our preparedness. He had kind words for Thailand and its armed forces, harsh words for Moscow and Hanoi and seemingly the entire range of cliches about standing by the commitment to talk with Thailand about possible responses to any external or internal threat to our stability. He also announced to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, our prime minister and defence minister, that Washington will increase its foreign military sales credit (FMS) to Thailand this year by \$12.5 million and next year by another \$11 million. U.S. aid and low-cost loans to Thailand, according to official figures, may rise next year to \$131.8 million. Thailand also benefits from other U.S. aid programmes in indirect ways, such as the refugee feeding and contributions to lending organisations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Next, Nguyen Co Thach pulled into Bangkok on his way home from fruitless talks in Jakarta, and told us that the Soviet Union had quadrupled its aid to Vietnam from the late 1970's. He provided few details, but apparently was discussing civilian aid as opposed to the heavy military aid package that the Soviet Union is underwriting for Hanoi. As a result, of course, his nation is totally dependent upon the Soviet Union, uniquely beholden to it and unwilling host to thousands of Russian "advisers," two of its bases have effectively become Russian, and Vietnam is a country shunned by most of the world.

We like our way a lot better. Our friends help us and we have many more friends than Vietnam is ever likely to have. We have to bow to no one. We are partners with our friends and allies, not servants.

MATICHON APOLOGIZES FOR ITEM CITING U.S. REPORT

BK040756 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The 9 February issue of MATICHON included a headline saying the United States has reported that Thai Ranger volunteers bullied the local people. The MATICHON article says that a U.S. State Department report to the U.S. Congress, which cited ASSOCIATED PRESS, noted that Thai soldiers, policemen and Ranger volunteers have abused their authority and bullied the local people.

MATICHON has now learned that its report was untrue. The above-mentioned U.S. Government report to Congress contained no such statement. The MATICHON editorial section apologizes for its incorrect headline and report and extends its apology to the Thai Army on this occasion.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TOUR ASSAILED

NHAN DAN 4 Nov Comment

BK040344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 4 November]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries on page 4 a commentary by Le Ba Thuyen entitled "Behind Weinberger's trip." The commentary says: U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has begun a visit to various Southeast Asian and South Pacific countries including Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. Why does he come here at this time?

No sooner had he arrived in Singapore and Thailand than he hastily raised a hue and cry over the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese threat to various countries in the region. He clearly revealed his dark intention of enticing these five countries to engage in an arms race with U.S. weapons, to turn themselves into a militaristic group of nations opposing the three Indochinese countries.

Despite the fact that over the past nearly 6 years the United States has given in aid or sold to the ASEAN countries almost \$3.5-billion worth of weapons, a threefold increase over the preceding 5-year period, during his 2-day talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, the U.S. defense secretary agreed to give Thailand another \$12.2 million in addition to a previous grant of nearly \$100 million to purchase U.S. weapons.

The commentary says in conclusion: U.S. efforts to intensify collusion with China and to prod Japan toward militarization have worried even a number of ASEAN countries, which want to maintain vigilance in the face of the U.S.-backed Chinese hegemonists' scheme of expansion and the dream for a new greater east Asia of the Japanese militarists armed with modern U.S. weapons. Weinberger's trip has revealed the U.S. imperialists' extremely reactionary policy, which is seriously threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VNA Account

OW040751 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, November 4 -- Whatever Weinberger may say he cannot deceive people of conscience in Southeast Asia, says NHAN DAN today. The paper, commenting on the U.S. defence secretary's current Asian tour, recalls that in Singapore and Thailand, Weinberger lashed out at an imaginary danger from Vietnam with the aim of conditioning the public for a U.S. military comeback in Southeast Asia. "His current tour," the paper says, "also aims at coordinating U.S. military activities in Northeast and Southeast Asia and South Pacific and linking U.S. military alliances in Northeast Asia with the A.N.Z.U.S. and U.S. military bases in Southeast Asia in an overall strategy against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the nationalist countries, and revolutionary movements in the region and the world as a whole".

"This plot is clear from the pressure put on the Philippines and Thailand for continued utilization of military bases at Subic, Clark, Utarao and Korat," it adds. NHAN DAN notes that the United States also seeks to forge a strategic military link between the Pacific, Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

"Meanwhile," the paper goes on, "the increasing Sino-U.S. collusion and the militarization of Japan have caused deep concern in certain ASEAN countries in the light of China's schemes of expansion and hegemony with U.S. assistance and Japan's dream for a new great east Asia to be achieved with U.S. hardware".

The paper hails the Vietnamese Government's correct Southeast Asia stand that all regional questions can be solved through peaceful negotiations among countries in the region on the principle of equality, respect for each other's genuine interests, non-imposition and non-interference. The three Indochinese countries, NHAN DAN reaffirms, advocate dialogue with the ASEAN countries. The peace proposals made by the Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City last July show the three countries' good will and desire for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, NHAN DAN Says.

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK031303 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is touring a number of Southeast Asian countries. His statements in Singapore and Thailand are different than those of President Reagan and other officials when receiving ASEAN leaders in the United States recently. Weinberger has also raised a hue and cry about what he called Soviet and Vietnamese threats to the ASEAN countries and Soviet military bases in Vietnam.

By cooking up such a story, the U.S. defense secretary wanted to create a pretext for increasing U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. His attempt became no secret when he openly called on the ASEAN countries to increase their military spendings and stressed that joint military exercises between the U.S. and ASEAN forces in this region are necessary.

In recent days, the United States has poured hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons into the ASEAN countries. U.S. military aid to the ASEAN countries has trebled in the past 5 years. At present, when the U.S. defense secretary is on a Southeast Asian tour, a great U.S. Navy force, including nine warships of the 7th Fleet, has called at Phatthaya harbor, Thailand. Immediately after arriving in Bangkok, Weinberger promised another \$12.2 million in military aid to Thailand that brings the total U.S. military aid to Thailand in his fiscal year to \$80 million.

To Washington, Southeast Asia is always an important strategic zone. After being forced to withdraw from Southeast Asia following its defeat in South Vietnam in 1975, the United States has sought all means to stage a comeback to the region to achieve its global strategy. For this very reason, President Reagan recently said that he expects the allies in Asia and the ASEAN bloc to understand that the United States always maintains relations with its allies and reserves constant support for them. After that, many U.S. delegations have visited Southeast Asia to study the situation there, and they all conclude that Southeast Asia is the basis for a U.S. policy in Asia.

The Reagan administration's attempt to increase military presence in Southeast Asia is dangerous. This attempt, far from beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, will only aggravate the already tense situation in the region. This attempt, moreover, goes against the legitimate desire of the regional peoples to have a peaceful and stable life -- to solve all problems in relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries through dialogue without outside imposition.

Developments after Vietnam's historic victory in 1975, American withdrawal from Southeast Asia and a policy of peace and friendship being pursued by the three Indochinese countries have changed the Southeast Asian situation in favor of peace and stability. It has become clear to ASEAN leaders that the Soviet Union has never done anything harmful to peace and stability in the region and that the permanent threat comes from China's policy of expansion and hegemony and collusion with U.S. imperialism.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in a recent issue remarked no one in the ASEAN countries believes that the communist countries -- the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- will launch an attack on Thailand or any other ASEAN countries.

Many ASEAN leaders now see clearly that their countries and the Indochinese countries have common interests, namely, peace and stability in the region. Any action that strains the regional situation is harmful to their legitimate interests. So, [words indistinct] Washington's made-up story about a Soviet and Vietnamese threat to seek a pretext for its increasing military presence in the region can be anything but convincing. Prior to 1975, millions of American troops armed to the teeth had been sent to South Vietnam and a number of Southeast Asian countries together with up-to-date war means but they failed to win the war. Can they now reap anything where they were defeated? Their lesson of failure in Vietnam remains fresh, and no doubt, the United States is yet to heal the Vietnam war wounds within itself.

HANOI COMMENTARY ON SRV-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK040601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station editor (Nguyen Quy) commentary: "Special Friendship and Comprehensive Cooperation Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have stood the test of time on a solid foundation -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The October Revolution and the August revolution opened the way for a rapprochement between the two countries and opened the book of Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity, friendship and cooperation. Since then, relations between the two countries have been consolidated and developed still further.

Our people have long been aware of the very great support and the multifaceted and highly effective assistance the Soviet party, government and people have given our people over many years. But it must be said that the fraternal solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has developed most vigorously and profoundly since the two countries signed the historic document -- the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation -- on 3 November 1978.

Comrade Le Duan has said: Over the past years, especially since the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the fraternal solidarity between our two parties and countries have become even firmer and Vietnamese-Soviet relations in all spheres have taken a step forward.

The past meetings between Comrade Le Duan and Brezhnev were of special importance. The highest leaders of the two countries discussed measures aimed at developing and consolidating Vietnamese-Soviet fraternal friendship. They devised guidelines for the basic cooperation between the two countries and adopted a common stand on all matters related to bilateral relations and on all important international issues.

In their meeting in Moscow last May, Comrades Le Duan and Brezhnev reaffirmed their identity of views on all issues discussed. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by our party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh was another important contribution to the cause of consolidating the fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU and between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

Our party, state and people highly appraise and thoroughly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet party and state and Comrade Brezhnev, which are aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war, opposing the arms race, reducing tension and achieving an atmosphere of international detente through contacts and dialogues among nations. Our people totally support the Soviet foreign policies and line toward each region as well as the entire world.

The Soviet party and state highly appraise the great contributions of the Vietnamese revolution to the world revolutionary cause and give total support and comprehensive assistance to our people's great cause.

The Soviet Government has many times affirmed its support for Vietnam's stand and initiatives aimed at building Southeast Asia into a region of stability and peace. It has affirmed its total support for the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries against interference and sabotage by the expansionist, imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation is comprehensive and the Soviet assistance to Vietnam is very great. The Soviet Union has been helping Vietnam build more than 100 projects of great political and economic importance.

These projects include the building of the 2-million-kilowatt Song Da hydroelectric plant -- Southeast Asia's largest -- the 640,000 kilowatt Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the expanding and rebuilding of four large underground and open cut coal mines. In 1981 the Soviet Union assisted us in putting into operation the first phase of construction of the Bim Son cement factory -- which has an annual output of 600,000 tons -- the 220-kilovolt Ha Dong-Hoa Binh high voltage power line and in completing the construction of 11 jetties at Haiphong port. The Soviet Union has also been helping us build the Thang Long bridge -- which is more than 5 km long -- as well as some railroads in Hanoi and the Thong Nhut rail line.

Exploratory and preparatory work for the exploitation of oil and gas on Vietnam's continental shelf within the framework of the Vietnamese-Soviet joint trade enterprise is being intensively carried out. Agricultural cooperation in the production of tea, coffee, rubber, medicinal herbs, bananas and other tropical vegetables and fruits is developing satisfactorily. Each year the Soviet Union has been sending to Vietnam millions of liters of petroleum products and tens of thousands of tons of fertilizer, food, machinery and other consumer goods.

Scientific cooperation between the two countries in the fields of energy, electrification, chemistry, agriculture, light industry and public health are being carried out in accordance with various immediate and long-term plans. The Soviet Union has been and is helping train a large contingent of Vietnamese cadres and workers in Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The party, government and people of the Soviet Union regard giving assistance to Vietnam and the achievement of close cooperation with Vietnam in all respects as their lofty obligations and duty and is a source of great pride to them. Comrade Brezhnev once asserted that the Soviet party and government are loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and that it is a consistent policy of the Soviet party and state to give support and assistance to Vietnam.

The cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is based on the interests of the two peoples. It meets the aspirations of the two peoples and is a contribution to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation -- as outlined in the treaty and as shown by facts over the past 4 years -- constitutes no threat to the peace, security and independence of any country. However, the imperialist, expansionist and reactionary forces are unceasingly distorting the solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They have advanced many nonsensical allegations in the hope of inciting public opinion, sowing discord between various countries and the Soviet Union and covering up their own schemes and actions in pursuing the arms race and causing tension in various areas throughout the world.

No ignomous and odious allegations of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries can cover up the truth. Instead, they will only enhance the value and the indispensable necessity of the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as the cooperation between the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. The sentiments of friendship and solidarity and the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been and are blossoming day after day in our beloved country. All achievements scored by our people are inseparable from the great meritorious services given by the fraternal Soviet Union.

Our people will be forever grateful to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their great and effective support and assistance.

Our people vow to maintain close solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union forever. This has become a principle -- an extremely important factor that will contribute greatly to the success of our cause.

USSR REVOLUTION, FOUNDING ANNIVERSARIES MARKED

To Huu at Exhibition

OW011718 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 1 -- An exhibition of Vietnam's progress in economic construction and in the development of science and technology opened in Hanoi today in connection with the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. Present at the inauguration were Vice-Premier To Huu, Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, and other Vietnamese and Soviet representatives.

Yesterday a communist labour day was organized at the Haiphong harbour. The participants included party and administration officials, representatives of the Fatherland Front, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and other organizations, Soviet experts, and more than 1,300 dock workers. In the central town of Da Nang, the Central Committee of the Women's Union has held a talk on Soviet women. The General Department of Post and Telecommunications will issue for these occasions two commemorative postage stamps. One is "Lenin and the Battleship Aurora". The other is "The People and Land of the Soviet Union Today".

Friendship Association Meeting

OW021646 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 2 -- the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and the Hanoi Polytechnic jointly held a meeting here today to launch "Ten Days of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship" (November 2-11) for the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

Addressing the participants Ha Hoc Trac, dean of the polytechnic, highlighted the great achievements of the Soviet people and reaffirmed the unshakable friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He warmly thanked the Soviet people for their wholehearted, great assistance to Vietnam's construction and defence. In reply Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin said that the splendid achievements recorded by his people under Soviet power and testified to the correctness of the path charted by V.I. Lenin.

Also today a commemorative meeting was held at the printery of the theoretical review TAP CHI CONG SAN. In Ho Chi Minh City a similar drive has been launched by the local branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The drive began with the founding of a club of Soviet ballet fans, which was followed by talks and exhibitions of the Soviet Union. The television station has broadcast a teach-in of Russian-speaking students, and a Soviet film week will open tomorrow.

Association Branch Established

OW011838 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 1 -- A meeting was held here today to welcome the formation of the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. Addressing the participants, Nguyen Anh Tuan, branch president, said that the Vietnamese people, particularly the population of Hanoi, were pleased at the development of the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

In his speech Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin stressed that the recent visit to the Soviet Union by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh was proof of the fine development of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

VFF Secretariat Talk

OW031711 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 3 -- The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front gave a talk here today in celebration of the "Ten Days of Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship" organized on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

At the talk Pham Khac Lam, an official of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party's Central Committee, talked about the recent official visit to the U.S.S.R. by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh and the tradition of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Late in the evening a film show was given at the "Thang Tam" Cinema inaugurating the Soviet film week in Hanoi.

WRAPUP OF VISIT BY VARIOUS AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS

Communique on Meeting

OW290935 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 28 -- The Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association has issued a communique on its recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City. The communique reads:

"As a result of the generous invitation of the party, the government and the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association was able to hold its session in the heroic and historic Ho Chi Minh City on October 21. On arrival at the airport the members were welcomed by the vice-president of the city, Comrade Duy Lien, and other officials.

"The Executive Council meeting was attended by members representing writers associations, committees and other constituent bodies from 28 countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Due to the hospitality of the Vietnamese hosts the meeting was able to carry on its business in a spirit of cordiality and comfort and to fulfill the requirements of its agenda. The Executive Council discussed preparations for the seventh general conference of the Afro-Asian Writers Association which will be held in 1983 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. This conference will also celebrate the 25th anniversary of the association, which was formed in Tashkent in 1958. An international preparatory committee was appointed to work on the details of the conference, which will center on discussions of the "writers of the Western world" which include the people's struggle against imperialist aggression, racial discrimination, Zionism, the Afro-Asian writers' contributions to the solidarity between literatures of the East and the West, the contribution of the literature to the consolidation of national cultures, translation and publication, as well as the all-important question of the preservation of world peace.

"The meeting of the Executive Council was chaired by the association's secretary general, Alex la Guma, assisted by Deputy Secretary General and Comrade Nguyen Dinh Thi, secretary general of the Vietnamese Writers Union.

"The meeting naturally discussed world developments, especially in the regions of Africa and Asia, including the present aggression of Zionist Israel against Lebanon, the massacres of the innocent people and the attempts to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Zionist invasion also affected the association directly in that the editorial office of its official organ LOTUS magazine was destroyed during the bombardment of West Beirut.

"The editor in chief, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, the Pakistani poet, and deputy editor Mouin Bessisso, the Palestinian poet, were authorised to explore the possibilities of finding new premises for the editorial board.

"During the executive business discussions, the Lotus Prize jury also met and decided upon the awards of the association's Lotus Prizes for the years 1981 and 1982 to the following: Souleiman al Isa of Syria, Assefa Gebre Mariam of Ethiopia, Ataol Behramoglu of Turkey and Georgiy Markov of the U.S.S.R.

"An appeal to writers of the world for support for the cause of detente and lasting world peace was sent out by the Executive Council. The meeting also adopted a declaration on the stable and just peace in the Middle East.

"In the course of the visit of the Afro-Asian writers to Ho Chi Minh City, they participated in the literary meeting initiated by the Vietnamese Writers Union and the association. The literary exchange of ideas and views was opened by the minister of culture of Vietnam, Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu. The gathering was attended by members of the Executive Council as well as writers from Kampuchea, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand in addition to local Vietnamese men-of-letters and the general public.

"The assembly received a message of greetings and support from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Vietnam Socialist Republic.

"The meeting sent a letter expressing sorrow to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong over the damage caused by the recent hurricane and expressing confidence that the Vietnamese people would overcome its effects.

"Members were able to visit the environs of Ho Chi Minh City, as well as attend meetings of solidarity with the Arab peoples and celebrations of the 60th anniversary of U.S.S.R.

"Thereafter, the members of the Executive Council left for Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Kampuchean Writers Union before proceeding to Hanoi.

"In Hanoi the participants paid homage to the memory of the late President Comrade Ho Chi Minh. They were received by Deputy Prime-Minister Comrade To Huu; a message of gratitude was delivered to him on behalf of the Afro-Asian writers for the warm and generous hospitality".

Writers Depart Hanoi

OW290959 Hanoi VNA in English 0905 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 28 -- Foreign delegates to the conference of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association and the international meeting of Afro-Asian writers, held in Ho Chi Minh City recently, left Vietnam from Hanoi this afternoon. They were seen off by Nguyen Dinh Thi, general secretary of the Vietnam Writers Association; Cu Huy Can, vice-minister of culture; and other representatives.

Greetings Message Sent

OW291826 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 29 -- Alex Ia Guma, secretary general of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association, has sent the following message to the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

"We, writers of Asia and Africa, have assembled here on the heroic and historic soil of Vietnam that has made enormous sacrifices and shed rivers of blood in defence of its national independence during the long years of struggle against the world imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists.

"It is quite natural that this meeting of writers of the two great continents and the meaningful and constructive dialogue has been crowned with success. Complete mutual understanding has been reached concerning the extreme importance of the role played by the militant writer, his place in the struggle to secure a just peace and drain the quagmire of international tensions, into which the peoples are being drawn by the forces of world imperialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and reaction led by the U.S. imperialists.

"The writers of Asia and Africa assert that the goal of their literary work is to achieve an unshakable unity in order to strengthen the foundations of a just peace on our planet which is threatened with destruction by the dark forces of imperialist aggression. The struggle for a just peace, freedom and national independence is a foremost condition to ensure the development of culture and literature of all nations on our planet. Peace and detente must, under no circumstances, be left prey to the narrow-minded and selfish politicians in the imperialist camp, but must be protected, fostered and consolidated.

"To oppose the actions of the mindless forces acting against the world-wide liberation movement, against Asian and African peoples, Afro-Asian writers must rally their ranks and redouble their efforts in the struggle against these forces hostile to the peoples. This would mean a triumph of human wisdom over dangerous and mindless aggressiveness.

"We, writers of Asia and Africa, resolutely denounce the foreign policy of the United States of America and their racist reactionary allies policy, the cornerstone of which has become a spiraling of the insane arms race and an attempt on the freedom of the Afro-Asian peoples.

"We firmly believe that all forces of freedom, peace and justice on the earth, first and foremost the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other states of the socialist community, alongside with the struggling forces of peace, will strengthen ever more their unity in order to crush the aggressive plans of world imperialism.

"We believe in such victory since we believe in man's reason.

"The writers of Asia and Africa, having assembled on the beautiful and ancient soil of Vietnam, express their deepest gratitude and convey fraternal greetings to the people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Writers Union of Vietnam for the hospitality rendered and the efforts made to provide a good organization and a successful holding of this meeting.

"Honour and glory to the heroic people of Vietnam!

"Honour and glory to the peaceful life, creative labour of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to its noble struggle for peace and detente!"

TO HUU RECEIVES CULTURAL DELEGATION FROM GDR

OW011628 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 1 -- A delegation of the G.D.R. League of Culture has arrived here on a visit. On October 27 the delegation, led by Professor Manfred Fiedler, was received by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

To Huu spoke highly of the many-sided relations between the parties and governments of Vietnam and the G.D.R. and of the superiority of the socialist culture of the two countries. He said he shared the viewpoints of the G.D.R. League of Culture on the role of culture and art in the present time, especially in the fostering of people's virtue, and on the effect of culture on scientific, technical and economic development.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS SUHARTO TALKS WITH ZIAUL HAQ

BK041545 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1023 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 4 (ANTARA/APP) -- Discussions between President Suharto and his guest Pakistani President Ziaul Haq as well as on the ministerial level at Istana Merdeka here yesterday took place in a friendly, open and serious atmosphere dealing with international, regional as well as bilateral relations, it was announced by Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono before newsmen at the close of the talks Wednesday.

The talks between the two presidents lasted two hours and thirty minutes starting at 9:25 a.m. with the minister level talks held separately. The ministers of the two countries discussing political issues also had their separate meeting, it was added by Minister Sudharmono who acted as government spokesman to the press.

On the Indonesian side Minister Coordinator for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Prof Wijoyo Nitistro headed the talks on economic problems and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumatmaja was chief delegate in the political discussions with the Pakistani counterparts.

President Suharto during his talks explained to President Ziaul Haq Indonesia's views brought up to President Ronald Reagan of the United States and other government leaders of the countries visited by him last month. President Ziaul Haq in turn briefed the Indonesian leader about his visit and talks in China.

"Generally speaking the two countries have similar views in facing issues today", Minister Sudharmono said.

The two presidents and their Cabinet ministers on the whole were eager for a strengthening of economic and trade cooperation between their two countries. For example, Indonesia was importing raw cotton from Pakistan, and of course at competitive prices, the minister said, while in turn Pakistan was importing tea from Indonesia, and also at competitive prices.

Each one was paying attention to the interests of the other, he added. Talks were also held on possibilities of starting joint projects between the two countries, for example, a sugar mill which was a joint venture between the two developing countries (Pakistan-Indonesia). Possibilities were now also being explored in finding a third party, like the Islamic Bank, for financial aid to such joint projects so they would not end in failure, the spokesman disclosed.

Both presidents stressed on the need of such organisations like the Indonesia-Pakistan economic and cultural cooperation (IPECC) in the framework of the developing countries facing the North-South dialogue.

"We want to encourage that cooperation among the developing countries will progress well. For this purpose an existing mechanism like IPECC should be used," Minister Sudharmono said.

Regional cooperation in the form of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should also be set up for southern Asia, President Ziaul Haq said after praising the success attained by ASEAN. The South Asian states should set up an organisation on the lines of ASEAN, he said.

MALAYSIAJAPAN'S REARMAMENT, U.S. ASSURANCES VIEWED

BK031245 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, stated yesterday in Singapore that the nations of Southeast Asia had no reason to fear a rearmed Japan. He stated that there was no disposition whatsoever on the part of Japan to regain any kind of military strength or pose anything remotely resembling a military threat.

What is surprising of these assurances is not the fact that they are being made, because the case can be made which could prove the suspicion of some countries regarding the potential of Japan's armed forces. [sentence as heard] These assurances are being made because it is in fact the United States that is prodding a very reluctant Japan to strengthen her armed forces to a level where she will become capable of defending herself up to 1,000 nautical miles beyond her shores.

Japan's so-called self-defense forces already packed a powerful punch and any additional strengthening may provoke fears throughout the region. The Japanese, of course, preferred to shelter under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and the Japanese Constitution as well as the strong domestic antiwar lobby had prevented successive Japanese governments from increasing defense expenditure by substantial amounts. But the United States has strongly pressured the Japanese Government to strengthen its armed forces -- both qualitatively and quantitatively -- and this is what is caused some Southeast Asian nations to look at the whole issue with consternation.

The unhappy experiences of the Second World War still incurred a strong influence on the thinking of the leadership of this area. The recent textbook controversy when Japan's Ministry of Education characterized Japan's aggression against Manchuria in the 1930's as an advance, its deletion of Japanese atrocities in China and the minister of education's refusal to apologize had only served to fuel this suspicion even further.

There is also the fear that the United States may provide Japan with long-range weapons, aircraft and ships. Finally, there is the disquieting silence by Japanese leaders about the nation's long-term military goal. These factors have fuelled suspicions to a level where President Suharto of Indonesia reportedly told President Reagan on a recent trip to the United States of his country's concern about a rearmed Japan. The Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, reinforced this view when he said recently that Indonesia differentiates between increased [words indistinct] for Japan in its immediate vicinity but it would be very concerned if it were extended further south.

President Marcos of the Philippines had also stated that Japan's intention would be suspicious once it chose to rearm on a large scale. Thailand and Singapore welcomed a strong Japan and had stated their hope that this military strength would be well coordinated with the U.S. military presence in Asia.

The Malaysian Government's view has been that as long as the Japanese rearment is for self-defence, there is no cause for concern. There is thus a need for Japan to state the extent of its rearment, its defense policy and its long-term intention towards the nations in this area so that a new consensus could emerge. The Japanese, of course, would prefer to do business with this area. The danger for them in this case is that if they do not allay the fear and suspicion of this area, it is their business interest that will suffer.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UN CALL FOR VIETNAM'S WITHDRAWAL

BK021211 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly passed a resolution last Friday which renewed its appeal for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The votes for the withdrawal was 105 for, 23 against and 20 abstentions. This is the fourth time the General Assembly has condemned the Vietnamese military invasion of Kampuchea with an overwhelming majority of votes. This condemnation of the military aggression of Vietnam against a weaker neighbor has been further reinforced by the earlier General Assembly decision to reject the credentials of the puppet Heng Samrin government and to continue to allow the seating of the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government by a majority of 90 votes.

It is to be hoped that the aging leadership in Hanoi would draw the right conclusion from the voting pattern in that august body. The General Assembly has shown firstly that an overwhelming majority of the nations of the world has condemned Vietnam's attempts to swallow and digest a weaker neighboring country. Those who have supported Vietnam's action include the Soviet Union, which is involved in its own acts of aggression against the sovereign state of Afghanistan, or nations which depend on Moscow for their military strength or economic life.

It is easy for the Russians to induce pro-Soviet governments to vote in their favor. It is very difficult to persuade the nations of the noncommunist world who value their freedom of action and are jealous of their sovereign right. And these are the very nations who have seen and accepted the cause of the Kampuchean people and ASEAN governments and have demonstrated almost unanimously their condemnation of an aggressive and inhuman government.

It is to be hoped that Vietnam would also notice the fact that the number of votes condemning the military presence in Kampuchea as well as accepting the credentials of the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government is increasing year by year. If it is the intention of the Hanoi government to force the acceptance of its act of aggression because of the passage of time, then Vietnam should think again. The historical record from 25 December 1978 when Vietnamese forces first entered Kampuchea only shows the increasing isolation of Vietnam from her neighbors and friends. Acts of aggression committed against a smaller nation are always remembered and so long as even one single Vietnamese soldier remains on Kampuchean soil, so long will the condemnation of Vietnam continue.

Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore stated during the debate that ASEAN was against Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea because it violated UN Charter principles that uphold the sovereignty of states. If the ASEAN states did not take a very strong stand against Vietnam's action in Kampuchea, there is a real danger that, after Vietnam has digested its conquest of Kampuchea and its domination of Laos, it will begin to cast an avaricious eye upon the other states of Southeast Asia. A solution could perhaps be found if Vietnam accepts the invitation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to participate in a second international conference on Kampuchea.

ENRILE CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

HK040021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday branded Amnesty International, which has accused the Philippines of widespread torture of political prisoners, as a distorter of the truth. Interviewed on government television, Enrile conceded that the London-based organization does have evidence of human rights violations in the Philippines, but claimed its evidence points to only a few cases. He said that to suggest this torture is a widespread event is a total distortion of the truth. He accused Amnesty International of lack of objectivity for allegedly interviewing only the prisoners it wanted to interview, and ignoring others.

The defense minister said other organizations such as the International Red Cross have come to the Philippines to examine the conditions of prisoners, and he said: I can tell you that the report of the International Red Cross differs to a great extent from the report of Amnesty International.

MARCOS COMPLAINS ASSEMBLYMEN 'PLAYING POLITICS'

HK040141 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] President Marcos yesterday asked members of the Batasan Pambansa and other top government officials to stop playing politics and instead devote their time to bills that deal with economic problems. "Batasan members are going back to their old ways," the president told newsmen in Batac, Ilocos Norte, "quarrelling about nothing."

He suggested that the assemblymen desist from holding unnecessary committee hearings so they could concentrate on bills for economic welfare. The president was prompted to make this comment upon noticing that assemblymen are now busy in various committee hearings and that they even quarrel on trivial questions. He said the assemblymen should review the bureaucratic procedures that tend to block the speedy enactment of measures.

He also said that all top government officials should do their share in helping improve the economy. He called their attention to the fact that there is not a single office abroad that attends to potential foreign investors. He said he has been receiving many inquiries from prospective foreign investors. The president was concerned that "up to now we have not put up a single office for investors" overseas. The president expressed the hope that government agencies concerned should remedy this oversight.

BURMALAO PRESIDENT VISITS EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

BK031444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Souphanouvong and his wife, in the company of a five-member delegation, stopped over temporarily at Rangoon airport at 1550 today while en route from Vientiane to Moscow.

The LPDR president and his party were welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the LPDR Embassy in Rangoon Somphong Vanitsavet and staff members of the LPDR Embassy.

The LPDR president and his delegation left Rangoon airport by air at 1645. [Monitored Lao media have not reported Souphanouvong departure]

MONGOLIAHUNGARIAN COOPERATION MISSION ARRIVES 1 NOV

OW021445 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- A Hungarian delegation arrived here today headed by Majos Borbandi, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Mongolian-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation will take part in a regular session of the commission. T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Mongolian-Hungarian intergovernmental commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and also Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR, met the Hungarian guests at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER HEADS MONGOLIAN-POLISH GROUP

OW260509 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME In English 1715 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 22 (MONTSAME) -- The enlarged meeting of the members of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Society was held here. It discussed organisational matters. L. Tserendondog, minister of construction and building materials, was elected chairman of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Society.

MINISTERIAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON LIVESTOCK

OW011912 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 November (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic have adopted a resolution "On the Additional-Measures of Successfully Wintering the Livestock in 1982-1983. Due to the last summer drought in a number of regions of this country there is a necessity to locate a considerable part of livestock at fresh distant pastures during the winter season. Therefore, the resolution obliges all agricultural party and economic organisations to complete the preparations for the wintering of livestock by November 15, 1982. The resolution retains the last year terms of the socialist emulation and also envisages the use of new kinds of supplementary remuneration and material stimulation of cattle-breeders.

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